
Diabetes

Definition: Respondents ever told by a doctor that they have diabetes. Excluding women who were told this while they were pregnant.

Prevalence of Diabetes

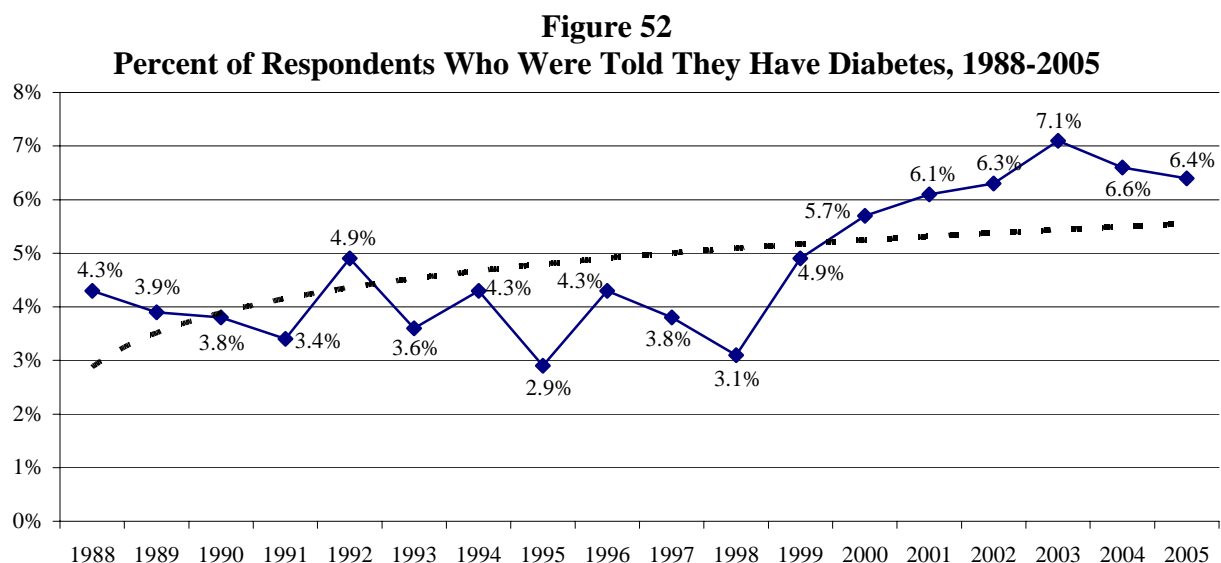
- South Dakota 6.4%
- Nationwide median 7.3%

Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for adults, ages 18 and over, who have diabetes.

Trend Analysis

Overall, since 1988 the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes has been increasing. This includes a low of 2.9 percent in 1995 and a high of 7.1 percent in 2003.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1988-2005

Demographics

- Gender** There is no significant gender difference in diagnosed diabetes observed from the available data.
- Age** The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 45-54, 55-64, and 65-74 age groups are reached. Males also show a significant increase as the 35-44 age group is attained.
- Race** American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of diagnosed diabetes than whites. This difference is much more evident in females than males.

Region	The central and American Indian counties regions demonstrate a very high prevalence of diagnosed diabetes, while those in the southeast, northeast, and west regions show a very low prevalence.
Household Income	The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes generally decreases as household income increases.
Education	Diagnosed diabetes generally decreases as education increases.
Employment Status	Those who are retired or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of diagnosed diabetes, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, or students show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of diagnosed diabetes, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.

Table 65
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2005

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	6,914	6.4	(5.8-7.1)	2,843	6.5	(5.6-7.5)	4,071	6.4	(5.6-7.2)
Age									
18-24	319	0.5	(0.1-2.3)	125	0.3	(0.0-2.1)	194	0.8	(0.1-5.1)
25-34	870	1.2	(0.7-2.2)	366	0.5	(0.1-1.8)	504	2.1	(1.1-3.8)
35-44	1,137	3.1	(2.1-4.4)	498	3.4	(2.1-5.7)	639	2.7	(1.5-4.6)
45-54	1,358	6.6	(5.2-8.3)	623	7.0	(4.9-9.9)	735	6.2	(4.6-8.3)
55-64	1,170	10.2	(8.4-12.3)	514	11.3	(8.6-14.7)	656	9.0	(6.9-11.6)
65-74	998	15.5	(13.0-18.3)	404	18.9	(15.0-23.6)	594	12.5	(9.7-16.0)
75+	1,022	16.3	(13.8-19.2)	303	15.9	(11.8-21.3)	719	16.5	(13.6-20.0)
Race									
White	6,198	6.1	(5.5-6.8)	2,552	6.4	(5.5-7.5)	3,646	5.9	(5.1-6.7)
American Indian	491	13.2	(10.0-17.2)	197	9.8	(5.7-16.2)	294	16.6	(12.3-22.0)
Region									
Southeast	1,584	5.8	(4.8-7.0)	660	5.9	(4.4-7.8)	924	5.7	(4.4-7.4)
Northeast	1,536	5.9	(4.8-7.2)	596	6.2	(4.6-8.4)	940	5.6	(4.3-7.2)
Central	1,421	8.5	(7.1-10.2)	621	8.9	(6.9-11.5)	800	8.1	(6.3-10.5)
West	1,669	6.1	(5.1-7.3)	667	6.1	(4.6-8.0)	1,002	6.1	(4.8-7.7)
American Indian Counties	704	11.0	(8.7-13.9)	299	8.8	(6.1-12.7)	405	13.4	(9.9-18.0)
Household Income									
Less than \$10,000	362	10.1	(7.3-13.8)	101	5.2	(2.2-11.7)	261	12.4	(8.8-17.2)
\$10,000-\$14,999	468	11.5	(8.6-15.1)	133	9.6	(5.6-16.1)	335	12.8	(9.3-17.4)
\$15,000-\$19,999	477	10.2	(7.5-13.7)	178	10.1	(6.5-15.1)	299	10.3	(6.7-15.4)
\$20,000-\$24,999	641	8.8	(6.8-11.4)	249	11.4	(7.9-16.1)	392	6.7	(4.6-9.8)
\$25,000-\$34,999	953	6.1	(4.6-8.2)	415	5.2	(3.3-8.1)	538	7.1	(4.9-10.3)
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,230	5.3	(4.1-6.8)	563	7.3	(5.3-9.9)	667	3.3	(2.2-4.9)
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,034	4.3	(3.1-5.8)	497	4.6	(3.0-6.9)	537	4.0	(2.5-6.2)
\$75,000+	874	4.1	(2.9-5.7)	468	5.3	(3.6-7.8)	406	2.3	(1.2-4.4)
Education									
8th Grade or Less	326	15.8	(11.7-20.9)	154	18.7	(12.8-26.5)	172	12.3	(7.5-19.4)
Some High School	403	5.5	(3.7-8.0)	176	4.4	(2.4-7.9)	227	6.9	(4.2-11.0)
High School or G.E.D.	2,202	8.4	(7.2-9.8)	964	8.2	(6.5-10.3)	1,238	8.7	(7.1-10.6)
Some Post-High School	1,985	5.8	(4.8-6.9)	717	5.4	(3.9-7.4)	1,268	6.1	(4.9-7.5)
College Graduate	1,989	4.3	(3.4-5.3)	828	4.7	(3.5-6.3)	1,161	3.9	(2.7-5.4)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	3,362	4.0	(3.4-4.8)	1,386	4.4	(3.4-5.6)	1,976	3.7	(2.9-4.6)
Self-employed	904	5.3	(3.9-7.2)	601	6.2	(4.4-8.7)	303	3.4	(1.8-6.2)
Unemployed	171	4.1	(2.1-8.0)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	411	9.4	(6.7-13.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Student	126	1.2	(0.3-4.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,650	14.0	(12.2-16.1)	606	15.1	(12.2-18.5)	1,044	13.2	(11.0-15.7)
Unable to Work	286	18.5	(14.1-23.9)	121	18.0	(11.7-26.6)	165	19.0	(13.3-26.3)

Table 65 (continued)									
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2005									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	4,147	6.1	(5.4-7.0)	1,856	6.9	(5.8-8.2)	2,291	5.4	(4.5-6.4)
Divorced/Separated	959	8.0	(6.3-10.1)	399	7.6	(5.2-10.8)	560	8.4	(6.2-11.3)
Widowed	976	15.2	(12.7-18.0)	162	22.1	(15.4-30.6)	814	13.5	(11.0-16.4)
Never Married	821	3.2	(2.2-4.5)	422	2.5	(1.5-4.0)	399	4.2	(2.5-7.0)

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2005

National Statistics

The national median for respondents who were told they have diabetes was 7.3 percent. South Dakota had 6.4 percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes. Alaska had the lowest percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes with 4.4 percent, while West Virginia had the highest percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes with 10.4 percent.

Figure 53
Nationally, Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2005

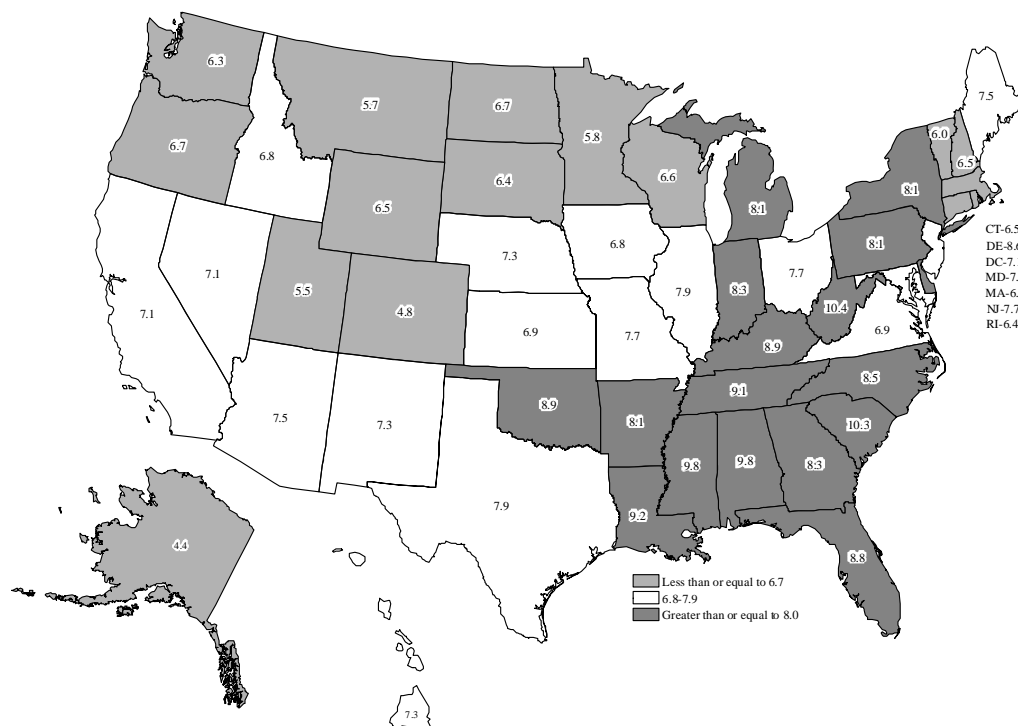


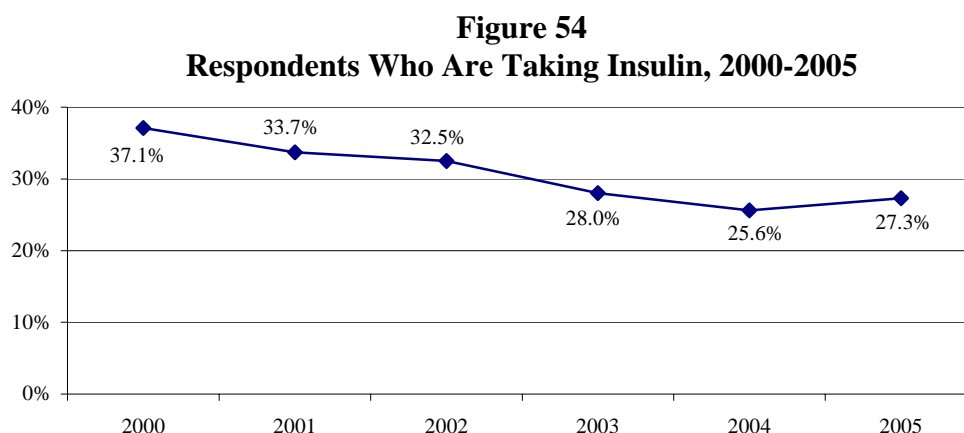
Table 66
Have Diabetes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2005

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Diabetes	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	1,132	21.1	18.4-24.2
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	5,775	4.3	3.8-4.8
Physical Health Not Good for 30 days of the past 30	518	18.6	15.1-22.8
Physical Health Not Good for 0-29 days of the past 30	6,328	5.6	5.0-6.2
Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 days of the past 30	359	7.3	5.1-10.4
Mental Health Not Good for 0-19 days of the past 30	6,510	6.4	5.8-7.0
Usual Activities Unattainable for 10-30 Days of the Past 30	465	16.3	13.0-20.3
Usual Activities Unattainable for 0-9 Days of the Past 30	6,411	5.8	5.2-6.5
Dissatisfied / Very Dissatisfied with Life	270	10.6	7.3-15.0
Satisfied / Very Satisfied with Life	6,437	6.3	5.7-7.0
Obese (BMI = 30.0+)	1,776	12.6	11.0-14.4
Overweight (BMI = 25.0-29.9)	2,551	5.7	4.9-6.7
Recommended Weight (BMI = 18.5-24.9)	2,213	2.9	2.3-3.7
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	103	0.3	0.0-1.8
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,779	9.2	7.8-10.8
Leisure Time Physical Activity	5,134	5.6	5.0-6.3
No Moderate Physical Activity	3,607	8.0	7.1-9.1
Moderate Physical Activity	2,952	4.4	3.7-5.2
No Vigorous Physical Activity	5,407	7.6	6.9-8.4
Vigorous Physical Activity	1,283	2.5	1.8-3.5
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	5,235	5.7	5.1-6.4
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,594	8.9	7.5-10.5
Not Heard of "Healthy South Dakota" Program	4,480	6.4	5.6-7.2
Heard of "Healthy South Dakota" Program	2,135	6.7	5.6-7.9
Current Smoker	1,316	4.1	3.1-5.3
Former Smoker	1,934	9.9	8.5-11.5
Never Smoked	3,645	5.7	4.9-6.5
Smokeless Tobacco Use	362	3.5	2.0-5.9
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	6,341	6.7	6.1-7.4
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,676	4.4	3.7-5.1
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,226	9.3	8.2-10.4
Binge Drinker	913	2.4	1.7-3.6
Not a Binge Drinker	5,931	7.3	6.6-8.1
Heavy Drinker	238	1.6	0.7-3.5
Not a Heavy Drinker	6,569	6.6	6.0-7.3
Hypertension	2,226	16.2	14.5-18.1
No Hypertension	4,680	3.1	2.7-3.7
High Blood Cholesterol	2,093	13.8	12.2-15.5
No High Blood Cholesterol	3,435	5.4	4.6-6.2
Not Taking any Precautions Against West Nile Virus	2,109	7.1	6.0-8.3
Taking Precautions Against West Nile Virus	4,565	6.2	5.5-7.0
No Health Insurance (18-64)	416	2.7	1.5-4.5
Health Insurance (18-64)	4,240	4.5	3.8-5.2
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,779	4.0	3.3-4.9
Private Health Insurance Plan (18-64)	640	3.0	1.9-4.7
Medicare (18-64)	146	13.0	8.3-19.9
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	182	4.6	2.4-8.6
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	213	5.5	3.0-9.7
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	229	11.0	7.3-16.3
No Flu Shot (65+)	500	10.8	8.2-14.3
Flu Shot (65+)	1,514	17.4	15.2-19.8
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	653	12.6	9.8-16.0
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	1,302	17.8	15.5-20.3

Table 66 (continued)			
Have Diabetes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2005			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Diabetes	95% CI
Current Asthma	515	7.0	5.1-9.7
Former Asthma	177	10.2	6.4-15.8
Never Had Asthma	6,191	6.2	5.6-6.9
Previously Had a Heart Attack	435	23.5	19.3-28.4
Never Had a Heart Attack	6,437	5.5	5.0-6.2
Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	443	18.8	15.0-23.3
Do Not Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	6,412	5.8	5.2-6.4
Previously Had a Stroke	256	23.0	17.6-29.4
Never Had a Stroke	6,642	6.0	5.4-6.6
Arthritis	2,424	12.1	10.7-13.7
No Arthritis	4,417	4.2	3.6-4.8
Arthritis - Activities Limited	1,167	14.3	12.1-16.8
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	5,669	5.2	4.6-5.8
Physical, Mental, or Emotional Disability	1,586	13.3	11.5-15.3
No Physical, Mental, or Emotional Disability	5,290	4.8	4.2-5.4
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	603	19.9	16.4-24.0
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	6,279	5.5	4.9-6.1
Two or More Hours of TV Watched per Day	4,865	7.5	6.7-8.3
Less Than Two Hours of TV Watched per Day	1,778	3.9	3.1-5.0
Never Been Tested for HIV (18-64)	3,496	4.3	3.7-5.1
Been Tested for HIV (18-64)	1,156	3.5	2.6-4.9
Military Veteran	1,125	9.4	7.7-11.4
Not a Military Veteran	5,770	5.8	5.2-6.5

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2005

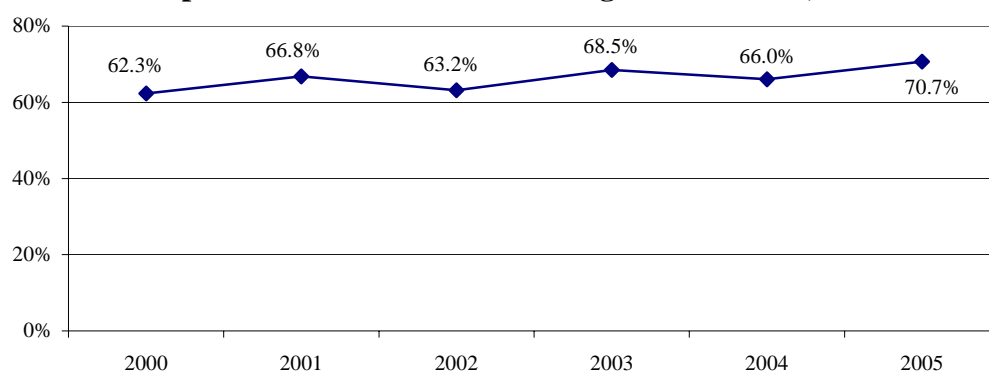
Figure 54, below, displays the percent of respondents who are taking insulin for their diabetes. Since 2000, the percent of respondents taking insulin had been decreasing until 2005 when there was an increase from 25.6 percent in 2004 to 27.3 percent in 2005.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

Figure 55, on the next page, displays the percent of respondents taking pills for their diabetes. The percent of respondents taking pills for their diabetes increased from 66 percent in 2004 to 70.7 percent in 2005.

Figure 55
Respondents Who Are Now Taking Diabetes Pills, 2000-2005



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

From 2004 to 2005, the percent of respondents who only took diabetes pills increased from 56.5 percent in 2004 to 59.9 percent in 2005. The percent of respondents who only took insulin increased from 16.2 percent in 2004 to 16.5 percent in 2005. Table 67 below displays this.

Table 67 Respondents Taking a Combination of Insulin and Diabetes Pills, 2000-2005						
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	608	530	450	344	354	287
Insulin and diabetes pills	10.8%	9.5%	13.8%	12.4%	12.9%	12.5%
Insulin only	16.5%	16.2%	14.3%	20.2%	20.7%	24.5%
Diabetes pills only	59.9%	56.5%	54.7%	50.8%	53.9%	49.7%
Neither	12.7%	17.8%	17.2%	16.6%	12.5%	13.2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day as illustrated below in Table 68. In 2005, the second highest response for how many times respondents check their blood for glucose or sugar was one to two times per week with 10.9 percent.

Table 68 Number of Times Respondents Check Their Blood for Glucose or Sugar, 2000-2005						
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	609	526	448	342	348	277
1+ times per day	67.0%	60.8%	59.6%	60.1%	57.6%	58.1%
3-6 times per week	8.9%	8.6%	9.4%	12.6%	10.7%	8.4%
1-2 times per week	10.9%	16.7%	12.9%	11.5%	12.0%	14.5%
1-4 times per month	5.1%	6.4%	7.2%	6.5%	5.9%	5.3%
< 1 time per month	3.2%	4.1%	6.3%	4.4%	5.1%	5.6%
Never	5.0%	3.4%	4.6%	4.8%	8.6%	8.1%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

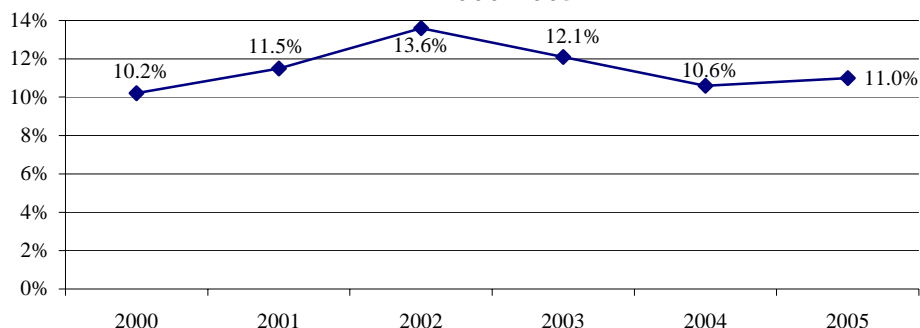
Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they check their feet one or more times per day as illustrated on the next page in Table 69. In 2005, 82 percent of the respondents stated they check their feet one or more times per day, while 70.3 percent of the respondents checked their feet one or more times per day in 2000.

Table 69 Number of Times Respondents Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations, 2000-2005						
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	596	521	445	340	337	266
1+ times per day	82.0%	78.4%	79.1%	78.8%	74.0%	70.3%
3-6 times per week	1.4%	2.8%	0.9%	4.8%	2.7%	3.9%
1-2 times per week	7.5%	8.2%	8.9%	8.5%	10.1%	10.3%
1-4 times per month	2.6%	2.1%	4.0%	2.1%	3.9%	5.0%
< 1 time per month	1.2%	2.3%	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	2.6%
Never	5.3%	6.2%	5.6%	5.3%	7.1%	7.8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

Figure 56, below, illustrates that the percent of respondents with sores on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal had been on the increase from 2000 until 2002. However, since 2002 the percent of respondents with sores on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal has been decreasing until 2005 where there was a slight increase.

Figure 56
Respondents With Sores That Took More Than Four Weeks to Heal,
2000-2005



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they had seen a health professional four to six times a year. In 2005, 40.6 percent of the respondents stated they saw a health professional four to six times a year, while in 2000, 32.2 percent of the respondents stated they saw a health professional four to six times a year as illustrated below in Table 70.

Table 70 Number of Times Respondents Saw a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional for Their Diabetes in the Past Year, 2000-2005						
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	601	524	447	338	342	271
13+	1.1%	2.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%
7-12	7.6%	10.9%	11.9%	9.6%	9.5%	14.2%
4-6	40.6%	37.2%	44.1%	43.5%	43.0%	32.2%
2-3	27.3%	29.7%	27.3%	29.0%	25.1%	31.5%
1	13.5%	12.8%	8.3%	11.0%	14.3%	12.0%
0	10.0%	6.9%	6.8%	5.1%	6.7%	8.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

In 2005, 40.1 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their hemoglobin A1c four to six times a year, while in 2000, 26.9 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their hemoglobin A1c four to six times a year as illustrated below in Table 71. The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-12 is to increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have a glycosylated hemoglobin measurement at least once a year.

Table 71 Number of Times Respondents Had Hemoglobin “A1c” Checked by Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional in the Past Year, 2000-2005						
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	579	503	431	321	310	251
13+	0.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
7-12	2.5%	4.4%	5.4%	3.4%	2.6%	3.5%
4-6	40.1%	35.8%	40.0%	36.8%	37.4%	26.9%
2-3	33.4%	34.9%	34.9%	35.3%	34.2%	39.2%
1	16.0%	13.3%	13.2%	18.7%	16.8%	18.4%
0	7.0%	8.6%	4.4%	4.2%	6.9%	9.7%
Never heard of test	0.8%	2.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	1.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

In 2005, 23.4 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their feet one time a year, while in 2000, 17.9 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their feet one time a year as illustrated below in Table 72. The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-14 is to increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have at least an annual foot examination.

Table 72 Number of Times Respondents Had a Health Professional Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations, 2000-2005						
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	600	525	445	336	345	265
13+	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%
7-12	4.0%	5.7%	4.1%	4.2%	5.3%	9.5%
4-6	20.9%	18.4%	25.2%	26.6%	26.5%	24.0%
2-3	22.1%	26.5%	23.2%	24.4%	20.8%	21.8%
1	23.4%	19.3%	20.8%	22.9%	20.5%	17.9%
0	29.1%	28.8%	25.6%	20.0%	25.9%	26.2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

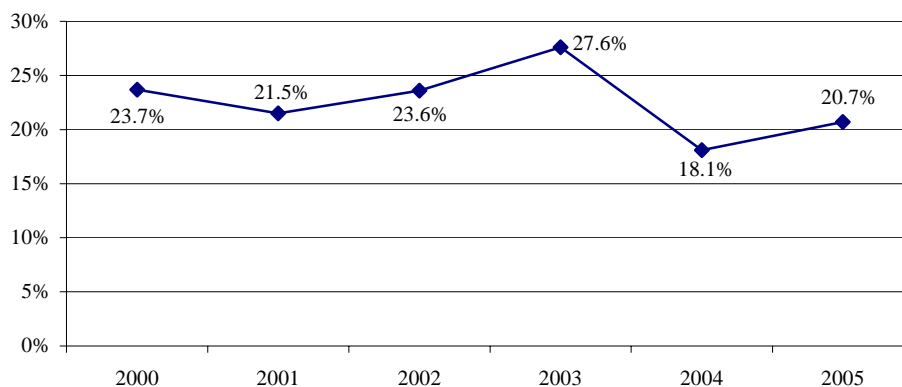
Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated they have had an annual eye exam where their pupils were dilated. In 2005, 73.8 percent of the respondents stated they had an annual eye exam where their pupils were dilated, compared to 77.1 percent in 2000 as shown on the next page in Table 73. The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-13 is to increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have an annual dilated eye examination.

Table 73 Last Time Respondents Had an Eye Exam With Pupils Dilated, 2000-2005						
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	604	530	451	339	348	283
Within the 12 past months	73.8%	75.8%	78.6%	77.3%	77.6%	77.1%
1-2 years ago	12.0%	10.5%	11.3%	13.1%	10.9%	11.3%
Two or more years ago	12.7%	11.3%	7.2%	7.8%	9.0%	9.6%
Never	1.5%	2.4%	2.9%	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

Figure 57, below, illustrates respondents who were told that diabetes affected their eyes or that they have retinopathy. In 2005, 20.7 percent of the respondents had been told that diabetes has affected their eyes or they have retinopathy, compared to 23.7 percent in 2000.

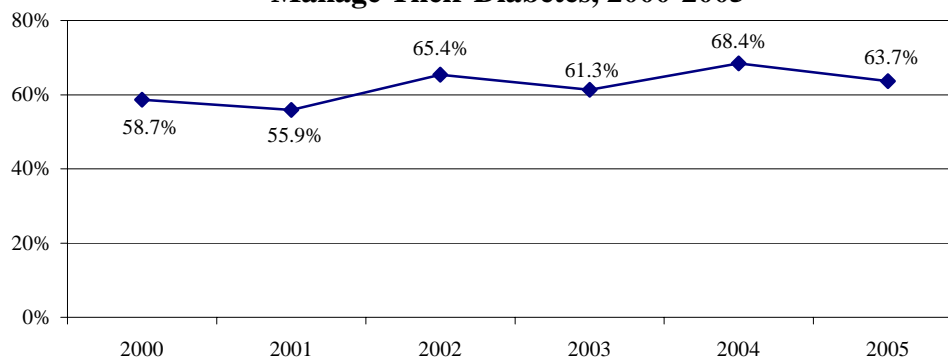
Figure 57
Respondents Told That Diabetes Has Affected Eyes or They Have Retinopathy, 2000-2005



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

Figure 58, below, displays the respondents that have taken a course or class on how to manage their diabetes. In 2005, 63.7 percent of the respondents had taken a course or class on how to manage their diabetes, up from 58.7 percent in 2000. The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-1 is to increase the proportion of persons with diabetes who receive formal diabetes education.

Figure 58
Respondents Who Have Taken a Course or Class on How to Manage Their Diabetes, 2000-2005



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2005

CHILDREN WITH DIABETES

Definition: Children, ages 0-17, who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor.

Prevalence of Children, Ages 0-17, with Diabetes

- South Dakota 0.5%
- There is no nationwide median for children, ages 0-17, who have diabetes

Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for children, ages 0-17, who have diabetes.

Trend Analysis

This was the first year this question was asked so no trend analysis could be done.

Demographics

Gender	There was no gender difference observed from the available data regarding the prevalence of diabetes in children.
Age	The prevalence of diabetes in children does not seem to change as age changes.
Race	There are no racial differences observed from the available data regarding the prevalence of diabetes in children.
Region	There are no regional differences demonstrated by the available data regarding the prevalence of diabetes in children.
Household Income	The prevalence of diabetes in children does not seem to change as household income changes.

Table 74 Children, Ages 0-17, With Diabetes, 2005			
Demographics	# Respondents	% Diabetes	95% CI
Total	2,001	0.5	(0.2-0.9)
<u>Gender</u>			
Male	1,012	0.5	(0.2-1.4)
Female	981	0.4	(0.1-1.1)
<u>Age</u>			
0-4	532	0.5	(0.1-1.9)
5-9	448	0.8	(0.2-2.5)
10-14	536	0.4	(0.1-1.7)
15-17	417	0.1	(0.0-0.9)
<u>Race</u>			
White	1,641	0.5	(0.2-1.0)
American Indian	276	0.5	(0.1-3.2)
<u>Region</u>			
Southeast	477	0.5	(0.2-1.6)
Northeast	425	0.5	(0.1-2.2)
Central	347	0.0	-
West	476	0.4	(0.1-1.8)
American Indian Counties	276	0.7	(0.1-4.8)

Table 74 (continued) Children, Ages 0-17, With Diabetes, 2005			
Demographics	# Respondents	% Diabetes	95% CI
<u>Household Income</u>			
Less than \$20,000	255	1.0	(0.2-4.3)
\$20,000-\$24,999	157	0.0	-
\$25,000-\$34,999	248	0.0	-
\$35,000-\$49,999	418	0.4	(0.1-2.7)
\$50,000-\$74,999	410	0.6	(0.2-2.6)
\$75,000+	361	0.6	(0.2-1.9)

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2005